ON *EVERETTIA KLEMMANTANICA*, N.SP., FROM BORNEO.

By G. K. Gude, F.Z.S.

Read 8th March, 1918.

The genus *Everettia* was established, on anatomical grounds, as a subgenus of *Dyakia*, by Col. Godwin-Austen in 1891[1] with *Helix jucunda*, Pfr., as the type. He included six other species. One of these, however, as pointed out by Smith, *i.e. E. bocki*, Issel, "is purely imaginary and is not described at the reference given."[2]

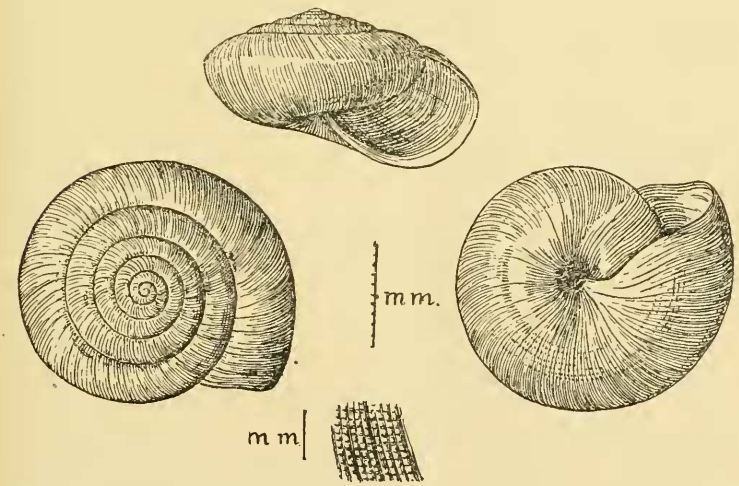
In 1895 Smith raised *Everettia* to generic rank and added five new species.[2] The next author to deal with the genus from an anatomical point of view was Wiegmann,[3] who gave details of three species—*jucunda*, Pfr., *moellendorffi*, Kob., and *fulvocarnea*, Mart.; the two last come from the Celebes, whereas all the other species hitherto referred to *Everettia* are from Borneo and adjacent small islands to the west.

Finally Kobelt again reduced *Everettia* to a subgenus of *Macrochlamys*,[4] adding two Philippine species—*pseustes*, Pfr., and *sanchezi*, Quad. & Mlldff.—and one Siamese form, *dohrniana*, Pfr. It remains to be seen whether anatomical investigation will confirm these three references.

The new species, now described, is based on two specimens received from a natural history dealer as far back as 1904.

Everettia klemmantanica, n.sp.

Shell subcovered perforate, depressed orbicular; closely and rugosely striated, the striæ above the periphery broken up into fine



[1] Proc. Zool. Soc., 1891, p. 33.
[2] Ibid., 1895, p. 106.
[3] Abhandl. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., xxiv, 1898, p. 352.
[4] Conch. Cab., Die Heliceen, Abt. v, 1901, p. 1011 et seq.

granules by close spirals; below the periphery the spirals are microscopic; corneous, dull above, shining below. Whorls 5½, increasing regularly, slightly convex above, tumid below, angulated at the periphery, not descending. Aperture sublunate; peristome acute, columellar slightly reflected over the narrow perforation of the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 27·5, min. 25 mm.; alt. 14 mm.

Hab.—Borneo.

Type in my collection.

The second specimen, not quite in such good condition as the type, has six whorls completed and measures 29 × 25·5 × 15 mm. The nearest ally appears to be *E. pseustes*, Sm., but that species is somewhat smaller, more depressed, shining above, rounded at the periphery, and imperforate. The only other spirally sculptured species is *E. subimperforata*, Sm., but from this the new species differs in being much more depressed, larger in diameter, and by having an angulated periphery. The specific designation is derived from the Malay name of Borneo: *Pulo Klemmantan*.

NOTE ON THE MALACOPHAGOUS PROPENSITIES OF *HELIX NEMORALIS*, LINN.

By Dr. W. T. Elliott, F.L.S.

Read 11th January, 1918.

I noticed in rearing some juvenile specimens of *Helix nemoralis*, L., that every now and then one of the animals had been partly devoured and the shell eaten away. On further close observation I found one animal in the act of devouring its fellow, which was much larger. I cannot find any previous direct reference to this abnormal propensity, but the following references may be quoted (Johnston's "Conchology", p. 336): "Pulmonated Gasteropods have a strange hankering after flesh and become cannibals in satisfying this propensity."

Taylor (Monograph, vol. i, p. 420) says: "In the British Isles, although many species intermittently display malacovorous, or cannabalistic propensities, such habits are not normal, but often induced by hunger or other excitant."

Miss Hele (Journ. Conch., vol. v, p. 43) records *Polita draparnaldi* as being carnivorous in captivity, but in this case it was due to want of food during the winter.

In the present instance the animals were in the height of the feeding season (July) and plentifully supplied with food, but they were rather crowded in the cage in which they were confined, and none of them were adults. The shells were not attacked at the mouth, which would have been a more ready way apparently of gaining access to the animal, for they were all in an active condition.
